THE DAILY JOURNAL FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

Washington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. PAILY BY MAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. ally, per week, by carrier.. WEEKLY.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places-NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 91 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356

ST. LOUIS Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Speaker Reed seems to be a man who judges each case on its merits and is equal to every occasion. He certainly knows a quorum when he sees it.

Senator Tillman, who is now making speeches in Florida, refers to Senator John Sherman as "that arch flend of The Ohio Senator's refusal to bandy words with him in the Senate seems to nave made the pitchfork statesman very mad.

Eight members of the St. Louis School after the adoption of the Constitution Board have been adjudged guilty of contempt in disregarding an order of the Supreme Court and sentenced to be imprisoned in jail ten days and pay a fine of \$25 each. At the end of their sentence they will probably have a clearer understanding of the duty of obedience to law.

A popular subscription has been started in Missouri to raise a presidential campaign fund for free silver Bland. An enthusiastic cheap-money man who subscribes 25 cents expresses the belief that "Mr. Bland's name at the head of our ticket will start a popular tidal wave which will sweep the country from the Golden Gate at San Francisco to Hell Gate at New York." So!

One of the early Secretaries of the Treasury, an able statesman and financler, once said: "The want of money is the want of exchangeable or valuable or commodities and the want of credit. The man who says that he wants money could at all times obtain it if he had either credit or valuable commodities." It might be added that a perut credit or valuable commodities to exchange for money could not obtain it, no matter how much its volume might be increased or its value dimin-

The verdict in the Scott Jackson case generally approved. The comsense of the people looks main ends than to technicalities, and while there may be a question case whether the defendant's guilt was clearly proven beyond a reasonable doubt, there can be none that he was morally and directly responsible for the death of the girl whose tragic fate has excited such universal sympathy and indignation. The verdict is substantial ustice, and will tend to increase popuar respect for trial by jury. It is to be hoped it may withstand the efforts which Jackson's counsel will still make to defeat the ends of justice, and that he may receive the punishment he undoubtedly deserves. The lesson of the tragedy is one which thousands of young men of the Jackson type, whose vicious careers have not yet culminated in open crime,

should lay to heart. It is said an effort will be made at the opening of the Chicago convention to break "the unit rule." Usually the committee on rules reports a recommendation that the rules of the previous convention be adopted, and the adoption of this report carries with it that of the unit rule. The rule itself dates from the first Democratic national convention ever held, that of 1832, and owes its origin to Andrew Jackson. He had already been renominated by several State Legislatures, and there was no doubt of his nomination by the convention soon to assemble at Baltimore. He wanted Martin Van Buren for second place, but John C. Calhoun had strong support. In order to head off Calhoun Jackson procured the adoption of two rules. One was "that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice," and the other required the delegates from each State to confide to one of their number the duty of casting the vote of the delegation, the same to be cast as a unit according to the voice of the majority. The result of the rule is to smother individual preferences and gag minorities. An attempt was made to break it in the Democratic national convention of 1860 in the interest of Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1884 by the opposition to Cleveland, but without success. In Reconventions every delegate an individual, and a majority vote is sufficient to nominate. On the whole, that seems to be the fairer plan. As there will be a bitter fight in the next Democratic convention between sound-money and free-silver factions it is probable that whichever faction has a majority will try to have the unit rule abolished. This will probably bring on a test fight for the control of the commit-

Col. Timothy Byrnes is a very busy man at present. As sergeant-at-arms of the coming Republican national convention he is charged with a multiplicity of duties the successful performance of which will have much to do with the practical success of the convention. It is the Colonel's ambition to make the convention the most complete and satisfactory in respect of management of any ever held, and he is staking his reputation that it will be. There will be seven

and messengers. The printing of the | dent Monroe's message of 1824. Recent certificates of appointment for this army of officers, together with their badges | it, and it is universally approved as good and tickets of admission, will cost \$10,-000. The tickets will be elaborately en- | roe made another declaration not so well graved, containing among other devices a picture of the log house near St. Louis where General Grant lived when he used to haul wood to the city. A total of 210,000 tickets will be required for the five days of the convention. There will be fifteen for each of the 15,000 seats in the hall, and only one of these will be good for admission at a certain specified time. For the five days' session each holder will be furnished with fifteen tickets. As there will be a ticket for each session, three each day, the sorting and arranging of them will be no small work, and the task of distributing them an onerous one. There will be 418 press seats at the St. Louis convention, nearly twice as many as there were at Minneapolis, and the disposition of these will also be one of the difficult diplomatic duties devolved on Colonel Byrnes. If it shall be said after the convention that it was the best ordered and best managed one ever held the Colonel will be

THE EVOLUTION OF CONVENTIONS.

able to die happy.

No feature of American politics is more characteristic or has had a more curious evolution than the national nominating conventions. There is nothing like them in any other country, and in their present form they have been of slow growth here. No doubt they had their origin in the germ which was the beginning of all our popular assemblages and almost the corner-stone of popular government itself, the New England town meeting, though it is a long call from the little meeting of a score or two of persons to discuss and decide questions of township government and the great quadrennial assemblages of thousands which formulate party platforms and nominate candidates for President and Vice President, In the first three presidential elections

the Electoral College operated in the constitutional way. The electors were untrammeled by pledges or nominations, and voted for whom they pleased. In the election for the fourth term, in 1800, and thereafter until 1824 candidates were selected by the congressional caucus, and the electors were its mere puppets. The congressional caucus was a caucus of the members of Congress of either political party which named the candidates for whom the electors were expected to vote. This was a bad system and would not be tolerated now. In the nature of things it could not last very long. In 1820 the Democratic congressional caucus met, but took no action. The Federal party was then all but dead. In 1824 less than one-fourth of the Democratic members of Congress attended the caucus, and in that year the system came to an end. At the next election the various State Legislatures nominated the candidates for President and Vice President, and in 1832 the present system of nominating conventions came into use. Before the era of national conventions there were no national platforms. The congressional caucus sometimes adopted a declaration of principles, and as a rule candidates ran on their party and personal records Washington did not need any platform. In 1800 the Democratic caucus adopted a sort of platform, but there was no Federal platform. For the next twenty years neither party had any platform except its public acts. The first Democratic national convention was held in 1835 and the first Whig convention in 1839, though the latter party was not fully organized on this basis until 1844. The national conventions of those days and for many years afterward were small affairs compared with those of today. The number of States was fewer, the population smaller, traveling was difficult and expensive, and the modern complete system of representation had not been devised. The national conventions soon to be held will doubtless exceed any previous one in numbers, and less of arrangements will surpass any popular assemblage ever held in the

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

Tennessee is preparing to celebrate ext year the hundredth anniversary o her admission to the Union, and Wisconsin her semi-centennial. So far as can be gathered from the press and other indications there is no opposition to the proposed celebration in either of the States. Tennessee will hold an exposition at Nashville, the plans of which are being outlined on a liberal scale. The Wisconsin plan includes an industrial exposition in Milwaukee, the commercial metropolis of the State, an historical celebration in Madison and local celebrations in the various counties. The arrangements are in the hands of a com mittee of one hundred, ten from each congressional district in the State, with Gen. Lucius Fairchild as chairman, aided by a woman's auxiliary board, also representing each congressional district. Thus it appears there will be next year at least two expositions of considerable scope and magnitude, and perhaps more If these succeed reasonably well others will probably be projected in following years, so there is some danger of the exposition idea being overworked. The commission having charge of the matter in this State should give due consideration to this point before recommending any plan of celebration to the next Legislature: They should also consider whether the Wisconsin plan of holding simultaneous celebrations at other points in the State besides the capital is feasible. It has the merit of enlisting various localities, and if properly organized they might all work on parallel lines to common end. Whatever form the celebration may take it will be mainly an Indiana affair, and if the people can be induced to enter into it heartily there local celebrations successful without drawing on other States for patronage. Indeed, considering the extent to which the industrial exposition idea has been worked in recent years and is likely to be-worked during the next few years it is questionable whether such a celebration would draw any patronage to speak of from outside the State. Expositions are costly affairs, and if it should be

contribute handsomely to the expense. The declaration usually referred to as

decided to hold but one the city in which

it is to be held should be expected to

events have familiarized the people with American doctrine. But President Monremembered. In his inaugural message March 4, 1817, he said:

Possessing, a. we do, all the raw material, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent the sudder event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us in the most seriou ulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advan-tageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is i to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, will enhance the price and protect the ltivator against the casualties incident to

foreign markets. This in its way is quite as patriotic and as good American doctrine as the declaration against European intervention in American affairs. It shows what Democracy was before it became the enemy of American industries and the champion of European pauper labor.

Reader, Peru, Ind.: Durrant is under sentence of death, execution of which is awaiting the decision of an appeal by the Supreme Court of California.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cornfed Philosopher. "Poets," said the cornfed philosopher, "are not made, as we all know. But I take it that the reason they are not made is that there would be no money in a poet factory.'

A Little Misunderstanding. The Foreigner-Did I understand you to say that your friend was lord baron of Chicago? The American-No. I said he was a lard

Method in His Foolishness.

Watts-You might have known Abbott would beat you in that suit. Why did you insist on being your own lawyer? Potts-Because I wanted to avail myself of the lawyer's privilege of calling him a the names I could think of, right in court. Two Careers Open.

Marks-Yes, that boy of mine is bright nough in his studies, with the only exception of his spelling. He can't spell two consecutive words correctly. Parks-Oh, well, you can make a type-

writer or a sign painter of him. There is a living in either business.

PLATT ON M'KINLEY.

The Ex-Senator Continues to Oppos the Ohio Candidate.

New York Special to Chicago Tribune. Thomas C. Platt gave out another interriew to-night on the political situation. In

"The McKinley managers have undertaken to break the force of my charge that his financial record shows he is an unsafe leader for the Republican party at this time printing extracts from his recent speeches. These extracts consist of a lot of general phrases about the necessity of our paving a currency as good as the best, of our keeping all of our dollars equal in value. and all that sort of thing. But the Mc-Kinley managers are away from the point. The point is not that McKinley has made no remarks and cast no votes that tend to the naintenance of the gold money, but that he has made all sorts of remarks and cast all sorts of votes and, in a word, that he hes acted in every situation, not from settled principles and convictions, but in accordance with what he considered at the time to be popular. Now, if we are going to nominate Major McKinley for President, we should do it with our eyes open and with the full knowledge of what we have got to stand up against during the campaign, and with as good a view as we can get of how his election will turn out in its consequence to the people, in their efforts, and to our party in

"It is alleged that the 'bosses' are against McKinley, and that he is the 'people's man.' There is not a single one of all the men who are so offensively styled 'bosses' who has not been repeatedly importuned by Mr. Mc-Kinley's managers to support the Ohio candidate. They have not omitted even so humble a person as myself from those whose

"This attempt to picture McKinley as nodern St. George running the blade of ure and high-minded politics down d and horrid jaws of the dragon boss is of the most contemptible humbugs that has characterized his canvass. It is notorlous that the McKinley managers have used all possible inducements to secure delegates for their candidate, walle, on the other hand, any one of these superior statesmen who are mentioned as the 'candidates of the cut a single pledge, direct or implied, to embarrass his course or to afflict his conscience. t have been pursued work up this 'McKinley cyclone' may be all very well for lily-souled mugwumps and that sort, but they make a so-caked 'unerupulous boss' like myself stand rather

"I repeat that my opposition to McKinley roceeds from the fact that I foresee the gravest dangers to the Republican party when he has been elected and we settle down to the work of restoring to this country the prosperity of which it has been robbed by Democratic sectionalists and free-

"The financial question cannot be ignore It might not have been especially trouble some if there had been an uninterrupted eriod of Republican rule, but even then its embarrassment would only have been post-A protective tariff is only half of our ask, and much the lesser half, because much he less difficult of accomplishment.

We are all agreed about protection, but our bill were ready to-day and if its enactment could be a completed fact simultion, a return of the prosperity that we used to know would be still far distant. The great question, then, is the financial nestion, and nobody can look at Mr. Mcnley's record and read the conflicting and generally flabby things he has said on that subject without perceiving he has no fixed

opinion about it and that he has been turned and twisted by every changing wind of what he thought was public opinion The most explicit statement he has ever ade upon the subject was in these words, which he delivered in Congress on June 24.

when he moved for a conference com-" I am for the largest use of silver in the arrency of the country. I would not dishonor with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double

standard and I believe a conference will ac-

'As a matter of fact, he did once vote for free-coinage bill. He voted also to override a presidential veto of such a bill, and even as late as the Fifty-fourth Congress, he made the speech above quoted all the caucus controversies among the Republican majority. Mr. McKinley, was a member of the advisory committe of fifteen appointed to deal with the currency question, continually favored the granting of concessions to the silver element. "It is time, and high time, for the bustless men of this country to wake up to what is going on in the effort to push the nominaonvention with a whoop and hurrah. "The Republican party is not in favor, as Mr. McKinley sav he is, of the double standard. It does not want, as he says he ces, to give silver 'equal credit and with gold.' It is without disguise a gold-standard party. It has had enough of crazy schemes to make money out of all

"It has had enough of attempts to conliate a sentiment that can never be conlisted in the first place and ought not to he conciliated in the second. When McKinley says he is for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country he says he is for dehased currency and for another perio of silver inflation, business uncertainty and general pecuniary loss to every producer.
"I submit to the business men of this cour try, whose sentiment can always contro a nominating convention, that they had better do something between now and June

on other subjects than the silly twaddle onewspapers about 'bosses' and 'boss rule.'

of paper resting on all sorts of se-

RUDYARD KIPLING TORTURED IN A VERMONT JUSTICE SHOP.

Swore His Life Against His Brotherin-Law, and It Took Court All Day to Probe the Difficulty.

ROARING DOWN-EAST FARCE

THE NOVELIST APPRECIATED THE HUMOR AND LAUGHED "HO!" "HO!"

Says His Life Was Never Threatened Before, and He May Leave America and Write Us Up.

Brattleboro (Vt.) Dispatch in New York For five years the people of this country have been curious to know about Rudyard Kipling. For five years Rudyard Kipling has studiously and systematically kept himself to himself, thereby heightening the public curiosity which he strove to avoid. Newspapers, magazines, weekly periodicals and literary syndicates of all kinds have sent representative after representative to this town to interview this interesting man, and each time the effort failed, and Rudyard Kipling became more reserved than ever.

To-day came the crash. In a legal proceding that had every element of a farcecomedy trial, before an old-fashioned justice of the peace, amid the laughter and the stares of a hundred farmers and idle townspeople, and in the presence of a dozen newspaper men, to whom he had again and again refused to speak of himself and his life, he sat for four hours, the victim of two long-winded country lawyers, who vied with each other in dragging from him the details of his family troubles and his domestic life. And between his sensation of creditor of Balestier?" ceeding, he found himself in the mos amazing situation that ever fell to the lot of a distinguished literary man.

"Oh." he said, "if I could only get on a steamer now and go far, far away!" As he sat there with all those openmouthed, staring people listening to his recital of his attempts to reform a shiftless relative, and heard his own words twisted and garbled by the lawyers on both sides, he wished many a time that the floor would split open and let him sink out of sight And between a profound sympathy for his pride that was being ruthlessly trampled upon and an overpowering enjoyment of the ponderous arguments of the lawyers and the ludicrous rulings of the justice, who sat with his knees cocked up against his one knew not whether to become indignant over it all or to roar with laughter. So Mr. Kipling felt, and in all probability he will pack up his household goods and leave Brattleboro, never to return, and then, when his indignation has simmered down, ne will write a tale of New England justice that

CAUSE OF THE TRIAL. So far as the State of Vermont was concerned, the proceeding was a hearing to establish the fact whether Beatty Balestier, Kipling's brother-in-law, who had been arrested for using opprobrious language and threatening to harm Kipling, should be held to await the action of the grand jury. Les this fact should be lost to the reader, as i was through the entire proceedings, it may be said here that he was so held. But while under ordinary circumstances such a question would have been disposed of in less than ten or fifteen minutes, it lasted in this case over five hours, during-which Rudyard Kipling was the only witness examined. At end of his examination he was compelled to undergo an additional hour of torture by listening to the lurid summing up

The hearing took place in the Town Hall Kipling arrived and beheld the crowd that had assembled he sank into a chair and gasped, "It's awful! awful!" To appreciate the personnel of this court of the peace, one should see the justice, the lawyers and the sheriff. Justice of the Peace Newton is a man of sixty-five, the type of a weather-beaten New Englander, fall, spare, clean shaven and extremely dignified. The sheriff sat in front of him waiting eagerly for the audience to laugh or shout, so that he could "Order in the court room or the tria cant' go on!

George B. Hitt who appeared as counsel for Beatty Balestier, is a man of tremendous proportions, red-faced and ponderous in voice and manner. He was as serious as a grave digger and Kipling, who took great interest in observing him, frequently covered his face with his hands to hide a smile. The State's attorney of the county, C. C. Fitts, is a young man, full of flery ardor, who would rather go without his dinner than miss opportunity to make a speech. Balestier, a young man with a very red face and a powerful frame, maintained an atti-tude of great dignity throughout the day, and only smiled when Kipling told how he had befriended him.

Rudyard Kipling was called ad sworn. Holding his right forhand ward and sworn. he repeated the oath after Justice Newton, and then sat down. For the next two hours he was in a state of great unrest. He did not remain in the same tion more than a minute at a time, and his constant shifting betrayed intense nervous ness. He would cross them, crumple his soft hat into a ball, throw it upon the floor and then immediately stoop to pick it up and self in straightening it out.

KIPLING NERVOUS AS A CAT. Frequently he would clasp his knees and stare intently at the floor, and a moment later would throw himself back in his chair in an attitude of abandonment, which never

"What is the relationship between you and the respondent?" began the State's at-Mr. Kipling seemed startled, and after a

moment's hesitation replied: "E-r- he is my wife's brother," and immediately he "I will call your attention;" continued the prosecutor, "to last Wednesday. Will you ase tell what took place between you and Well," said the witness, "between 4:30 and 4:45 o'clock I came down the road on

my way to town. I was on a bicycle, or, rather, I had just fallen off. At this a snicker went through the cour Balestier," resumed Mr. Kipling, "overtook me in the middle of a place they call the Pines, at the foot of the hill."

'State in your own way." grandly burst in

the State's attorney, "what occurred "Well. I was trying to sit on my when Mr. Balestier came along, driving a buggy. 'See here,' he said, 'I want to speak 'If you have anything to say,' 'tell it to a lawyer,' 'By gee 'this is no case for lawyers, and I you to understand that if you don't retract the d- lies you have told about me in town I will either knock or kick' (I annot sure which word he used) 'the d- soul out of you.' Then he called me one or two scattering names. He said something abou blowing out my d- brains. Then I said: 'Let's get this thing straight. Do I understand that for certain things you will kill 'Yes.' he said. 'by gee, I member.' I then said, 'you will have only yourself to blame for the consequences.' In the course of this conversation he also called me a liar, a cheat and a coward. Then he drove on to where the road forks, about forty yards beyond, and turned and went

"What was his appearance as to ness?" asked the lawyer.
"He seemed not in his right senses. waved his hand about and shouted, yelled, "Was his tone of voice loud?"

"Oh, very, very." "And are you at present in fear of him?" I honestly think he would kill me if he lost his head again" Then began the cross-examination. NEW ENGLAND TORTURE. "Mr. Kipling," began lawyer Hitt, gazing

"Oh-er-about four or five years." "Up to about a year ago were not the rela tions between you and your brother-in-law -yes, there was no open fight on."

"Do you mean to say there was a fight on that was not open?"
"Well, his condition was not quite satis-"You don't think he behaved to suit you?"
"No, I don't, quite."
"You don't know what his impression was about your behavior, do you?"

"And the only friction was caused by your opinion of your brother-in-law's measured by your own standard?" Mr. Kipling glared at the lawyer. "Yes." he answered; "e-r-measured by my own standard." "There was a time when that relation ceased to exist, was there not?"

"E-er-yes." "Previous to this time, you had shown as much feeling toward him as he showed to-"Do you mean that I objected to him?" asked Mr. Kipling.

"Oh, dear, no! He dropped me altogeth-(Laughter.) "Mr. Kipling, do you attend to business matters in your househol "E-r-no; my wife takes care of the business matters in our ho "And what was Mr. Balestier's position?" "Oh, he looked after the hoeing and the hiring of farm hands, and such things."
"Now, Mr. Kipling, after your business relations with your brother-in-law ceased, did he owe you any money?"

"No, except the rent for a meadow. He hadn't paid any money for that meadow."

"That was a point that you differed about,

was it not? "Well, yes; he never asked for the blessed ing. He just said he owned it." "What do you mean by the blessed thing?"
"Oh, the hay; the hay on the meadow.
But he didn't say he owned the hay. He said, 'The meadow is mine.'"
"Now, Mr. Kipling, before you went away
this spring did you not tell various persons
that Mr. Balestier was largely indebted to you for large sums of money which you and your wife had given him, and that he was sort of a pensioner on your bounty?"
"Oh, not that; not that. I said I had helped him. One man said to me that he

thought I had been holding Balestier up by the slack of his breeches for the last year. I said I had done all I could for him." But when he asked you about the slack of his breeches, you gave him the impression that you had done so?" Well, possibly "Did you tell this to other people?"

KIPLING AS A GOSSIPER.

"I didn't tell it to everybody. I believe

two or three whom I knew asked me about it, and I told them. I didn't want to make a fuss about it, you know. His creditors wanted to know what I was going to do about his bills"--

"Was Colonel Goodhue or John Bliss Er-no. But they asked me about him. "Now, Mr. Kipling, so far as you did tell eopie that you were helping Balestier, it

was false, was it not?"
Rudyard Kipling turned red, then pale. Of
the many things he had done for his brother-in-law, there was not one that he could or would have brought up at this moment. And all that remained for him to do was to stammer indignantly, "No, no."
"Then, Mr. Kipling, "will you explain to me why that was not false?" "Because," answered the witness, im-tiently, "I told Colonel Goodhue and what I had done for Balestier, that I was through with him, and had dropp

But you say that you did convey the "But you say that you were holding him up?" pression that you were holding him up?" Corrected Mr. Kip-"I had been doing it for the last three years. That's what I was here for.' "Is that why you came here?" "I came here to Brattleboro for the pul

"Is that your mission in this country? "Yes. Not in coming to America, but settling in Brattlebor "Incidentally," said the attorney, with "you have written?"
Kipling smiled. " "Incidentally, I have written a few things. "And all the assistance you gave him was in these matters, where he paid every

'Er-he worked it all." "When did you first learn that Mr. Bal-estier knew of the stories you had put in 'It seems to me," replied the witness, with frown, "that the stories were in circulation before I placed them. I placed them more in the way of agreeing with them.' "What did you mean when you said you

were carrying him?" "He would send for all the ready cash wanted and pay it off at his leisure. would get advances all along the line, you "Yet every advance was paid off?"

'Er-worked off.

'I-yes. But he wouldn't, after a bit." "Now, when you met on the road the other day, did he threaten to blow out your brains ONE WEEK OF GRACE. Mr. Kipling smiled, "He offered me a week

You were glad to see him work?"

of grace in which to retract the stories which he said I had circulated about him "And you immediately had him arrested?" "No, not immediately; that is-er-yes, the next day; oh, yes."

"Now, when he said he wanted to speak to you about a certain matter, you checked the only opportunity he had for explaining his position by referring him to a lawyer?" 'I-er-yes, if you call that a check.' Were you angry then? Mr. Kipling smiled and contemplated a

bruise on his wrist. "Well, you see," he said, "I had just fallen off my bicycle and had hurt myself, but I was calm. Oh, yes; I was Was your reply to your brother-in-law ir furtherance of your purpose to aid him all "Oh! gracious!" cried Rudyard Kipling; that was long since! He has driven me nearly crazy since then!" Then you are in the same condition that

Mr. Kipling gazed at the attorney in hope-less disgust. "Oh, I think not," he replied. "Was there anything in Balestier's appear ance to indicate that he was not in his right Mr. Kipling leaned forward, and with great animation replied: "I honestly believe-I swear that he was cracked or crazy." animation replied: Then do you not feel guilty for suit in a criminal court instead of app ing for an examination as to his sanity drawled Mr. Kipling. would get that done- But they say lifficult. This, however, will be a sort pening wedge to that end. You see, all right when he's sober, but when loaded he's perfectly crazy. This will

ably keep my own brains in my head. It will save me from being shot.' That is something you very much fear?" Oh, I have an objection to it." "He gave you a week's time to retract hose stories? -yes, under threat of death." "Did he specify what stories he wanted you to retract?" Oh, no! Oh, dear, no!. He didn't condescend to explain that much. He was shaking

all over-raving-shouting." Sort of fever and ague?" suggested the TOO MUCH FOR KIPLING.

Mr. Kipling seemed to collapse. "You can call it that," he answered. "If there were any story floating about that he had been supported by your bounty it was false, was it not?" "Not exactly, for he couldn't have got credit anywhere if we hadn't been backing

"And the only reason you did not learn what it was he objected to was because you waved him aside and referred him to Well, I didn't know at what moment Rudyard Kipling blushed. "Er-shoot."

wonderful vocabulary of American slang. He invariably referred to his brother-inlaw's intoxication as a load, frequently spoke of "holding him up," which is New England for supporting him, and used many other expressions that showed a thoroug knowledge of American colloquialism. "But you took no part in the convers said the lawyer. "Er-you see, it was the first time I had my life threatened," blandly replied the witness, "and I didn't know what the eti-A roar of laughter went up, and Mr. Kipling instantly felt sorry that he had made

'do you mean to say under oath that the matter that impressed you most at the time was a question of etiquette Cipling stared at him in amazement seeing that he was in earnest, threw his hat upon the floor, buried his face in his hands, and in a tone of utter helplessness solemnly answered, "No." "You had dismounted from your bicycle?"
Mr. Kipling looked up smilingly. "Eryes; fallen off."

"Mr. Kipling," said the lawyer, sternly,

'And he didn't get out of his buggy?" "Did he look different from what he looks he sun to the hue of a boiled lobster.
"Oh, yes," answered the witness; "his face was blue and white."

"Why, yes. His face had a curious livid color, a sort of blue mottled with white."

The lawyer looked at the writer long and earnestly, and then in a solemn voice:

"And so you did all for your brother-in-law that you could?" law that you could?" "I am not conscious of having done him any wrong-God knows."

RECESS FOR DINNER. At this point Justice Newton slowly unfolded himself, drew out a ponderous silver watch and announced that he was hungry. two hours. After recess Rudyard Kipling. looking intensely weary and disgusted, sank into a chair, and the hearing was resumed. A legal tangle immediately arose. The State's attorney was anxious to have Mr. Kipling tell why he had come to Brattleboro to help Beatty Balestier, what he had done for him, what he was still willing to do for him, and, above all, to tell in detail all about his brother-in-law's shortcomings "These things," said Balestier's lawyer, "have absolutely no bearing upon the charge of threatened assault, which is under con-

"That's so," assented Justice Newton But the State's attorney made a speech, in which, to the amazement of Rudyard Kiping, he convinced the Justice that these ints had a direct bearing upon the case. "Then go ahead," said the Justice.
"Ho, ho," laughed Mr. Kipling, and all in the court room joined in the laughter.
"You may state," said the State's attorney, "how you came to Brattleboro for the purpose of helping this young man."
"I don't want to lug in a lot of stuff from England," interrupted Balestier's lawyer.
"Your Honor," cried the State's attorney vehemently, "I ask you now, is it not prop-for us to inquire how Mr. Kipling came thelp Beatty?" "Of course, it is," responded the Justice Everybody laughed, and the sheriff cried "Keep quiet, now; we can't hear!" "You may answer the question," said the "Er-er-to what question am I answering now?" asked the witness.

The State's attorney repeated. With a twinkle in his eye, Rudyard Kipling turned to his brother-in-law's counsel and asked: "Have you any objection to make before hand, Mr. Hitt?" Mr. Hitt drew himself up proudly ar "After I had married his sister," said the witness, "Walcott Balestier asked me look after his brother if I could, and I s the reason we came and settled here. I bought a field, started in and built a house, and tried to get all the work I could for him. We did all we possibly could to get him so he could draw money from For six weeks he worked beautifully. and after that he sort of paled away. W did every mortal thing we could, let him go around on a horse and gas and talk as

him, and things of that kind." RUDYARD DISAPPROVED. "Now, you have spoken of actions of h which didn't meet with your approval? asked the State's attorney.

Mr. Hitt objected, whereupon the State's attorney repeated a story he had one heard, which had not the slightest point. "That's a great story," sarcastically remarked Mr. Hitt.

"Ho, ho!" laughed Mr. Kipling, slappin his knees. "Ho, ho, ho!" The sheriff called for order and again the Justice allowed the question

"Well," replied Mr. Kipling, "he was just plain ugly, and he was all that a man who has more aboard him day in and day out, than he should have, could be."
"And how about his financial difficulties?" "He always seemed to me on the edg of a breakup. He seemed to be mostly al ways staving some man off. I tried to tall to him once or twice about his affairs, you could never get a straight statement of it. He asked for money every time wanted to pay for anything. There was a brief re-cross-examination

You are anxious to buy that farm his, are you not?" asked lawyer Hitt. was the answer. "I wouldn't take it as a gift. I offered to buy it and let him have it back when he got his affairs straightened out." "That's all, Mr. Kipling

"Thank you," and with a sigh of relief Then began an elaborate The State's attorney read half a dozen tions from as many law books, each o which showed conclusively that Beatty Balestier should be held for the grand jury After each extract Justice Newton ad his glasses, drew out his pencil and asked gravely: "What's the number of that sec-tion?" Then lawyer Hitt read twice that number of extracts from a dozen law books, each of which proved even more sively that Beatty Balestier should not be held for the grand jury. Justice Newton jotted down the chapter and page of each of these sections, and then, taking advantage of a moment when lawyer Hitt paused for breath, he hastily announced that he would the your hold the young man in \$400 bail for the Lawyer Hitt offered himself as bail, so this great hearing came to an end.
"Oh," said Rudyard Kipling, "isn't it di

gusting; isn't it awful-I feel perfectly mis erable. I wonder if any one understand how I feel? I have done everything I coul for that young man, and now I-I really feel as though I were actually in the

To-Day. I'll not confer with Sorrcw Till to-morrow But Joy shall have her way

This very day. Ho, eglantine and cresses For her tresses! Let Care, the beggar, walt Outside the gate.

Tears if you will-but after Mirth and laughter; Then, folded hands on breast And endless rest. -T. B. Aldrich.

The Keynote.

Philadelphia Inquirer. protective tariff we must have. only for protection, but for revenue, but there can be no yielding to sliver. Let us sweep the country in November and elect a President strong in the faith of honest money and we shall have no d maintaining the world's standard and i placing our own country upon a sound next President is weak in his views, or they are unknown, trouble is sure to follow. If the one issue in the next Congress is to be made the highest of high tariffs. with a President bent upon carrying that one purpose though at the expense of all else, what would be the rogical result? Nothing but a deal with the silver men. Not a silver Senator would give way. The little band of highwaymen would block all egislation until a free silver amendmen had been tacked on. What, then, of the future? Simply ruin. Four years of agi-tation and panic and Democratic ascendency in the end. The St. Louis convention must insist in advance of the nomination upon knowing definitely just what position

its candidate occupies. The One Cloud.

Philadelphia Times. The sentiment of the Republicans of the country is unmistakably for a thoroughly sound financial policy and for a positive deiverance in favor of absoluely honest money. It is not in favor of unmeaning platitudes or ambiguous generalities. It has reached the point when it is ready to declare that honest ney means gold, that has been the standard of value in this country since it was founded, and is to-day the standard of value in every civilized country of the world. This entiment in Republican business circles has lately been aroused to aggressive action, and it is the one cloud on the McKinley presidential horizon. In the brief period of a month it may reach such huge proportions as to make its methods revolutionary and over-

Claude Matthews.

throw McKinley as Seward was overthrown

New York Press. The Indiana Democrats mean well, but according to the eternal fitness of things no man named Claude can ever be Pres!dent of the United States. Even politics has its little sanctitles, and there is something in a name when the White House is considered. Strange names are found in the former candidates for the presi-John Miton, of Georgia, was an onent of Washington. So, also, was Ben coln. John Henry tried to beat John ams. Lew Cass, John Hale, John Bell Jim Black, Hugh White, Jim Iredell, Sam Adams, Rufe King, Harry Clay, John Floyd ill Wirt, Jim Birney-all these were can didates of one sort or another, earnesti; seeking the highest office in the here never was anything like Claude in the

Marked Down. It is getting so that even the patent ou sides and boiler-plate newspapers can af-ford to have their correspondents ordered

out of Cuba. Kipling on Parade. Rudyard Kipling's prosaic method of set

shows that he is not even distantly re

SENATOR GIBSON CONDEMNS THE ANTI-CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION.

An adjournment was therefore taken for | He Calls It a "Dark Lantern" Society and the "Offspring of a Brood of Mischief Makers."

DEBATE ON THE DUPONT CASE

VOTE MAY BE TAKEN BY THE SEX-ATE LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

House Passes Fifty-Eight Pension Mensures and Sends the River and Harbor Bill to Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 14,-The Dupont case, involving the right of Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, was taken up in the Senate to-day with a view to concluding the debate and taking a final vote at 5 p. m. tomorrow. A brief colloquy between Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mitchell developed that a difference of opinion existed as to the character of the vote to-morrow. When Mr. Gorman spoke of the unanimous agreement to vote to-morrow, Mr. Mitchell admitted the correctness of the statement, but added, significantly that the character of the vote would be determnied when the vote was reached, which was open to the meaning that the case would be postponed until next session. Mr. Platt spoke in support of Mr.

Dupont's claim.

Two speeches against the bill proposing additional restrictions on immigration, by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Nelson were made early in the day. Mr. Gibson urged that there was no reason to turn back the immigrant from our shores so long as there much as he wanted to. He said he was were mountains to tunnel, rivers to bridge persecuted and that everybody was down on and virgin country to develop. Many of the States with scant population would be glad to welcome the foreigner, either with education or illiterate, if he only works. The most populous and prosperous States owed their prosperity largely to the great benefits resulting from immigration. Mr. Gibson said that the power behind this antiimmigration bill was "the American Protective Association," a secret, oath-bound, red-lettered, left handed, dark lantern or-ganization." The bill had for its real purpose, said the Senator, hostility to the Catholic Church—a purpose on envy, hatred and malice. It was the offspring of a brood of mischief makers. Mr. Gibson read the oath of the organization. This was the organizatoin, he said, that was seeking to enter American politics. There was no branch of honest politics which a secret, oath-bound citizen could serve. Mr. Gibson added: "The whole people are equally interested in the welfare of this country and none should be refused an equal share with the rest in every deliberation and in all societies and associations start on career with professions skillfully drawn so as to make it appear that their purpose patriotic and worthy of support; but all of them as soon as they have obtained power are aided by unprincipled men to do wrong. This is the history of the Carbonari, the Nihillists, the Jacobins, the Anarchists and the Commune and this will be the history of the A. P. A. uniess its evil ten perceived in time by the American pe and its dangerous career stopped by their good sense and judgment. I have faith, Mr. President, without bounds or limits, in the American people in their moderation, wisdom, justice and courage. I do not believe that they will submit to the dictation of any such organization as the A. P. A., but that they will promptly and stamp with the seal of their conthis impudent and dangerous interference with the interests of this Republic." Mr. Nelson said the A. P. A. had had no part in inspiring the bill. Mr. Caffery spoke briefly on the need of action to offset the proposed legislation by the German Reichs-

tag on sugar bounties Sixty pension bills were passed, clearing the calendar of all pension bills except the one recommended to pass over a veto. Among the bills passed were those pensioning twidow of Brigadier General John Hough, \$50 per month, the daughter of General Phila Kearney, at \$25, and the widow of Rear Ad-

The Vice President named Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Sewell, of New Jersey, members of the board of visitors to W Point, and Senators Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Hale, of Maine, to Annapolis, At 5:45 the Senate held an executive seasion and then adjourned.

MANY PENSION BILLS.

Fifty-Eight Considered and Passed by

the House Yesterday. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The House today, under the special order adopted last week, devoted the whole day to private pension bills. They were disposed of at the rate of about one every five minutes, fiftyeight in all being favorably acted on before adjournment. Among them were bills granting pensions to the widow of Gen. O. M. Poe, \$50; the widow of General Jameson, \$50; the widow of Gen. John Newton, \$75; the widow of ex-United States Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, \$50, and ex-Con-While the pension bills were being considered the committee of the whole rose inand disagreed to the ments to the river and harbor bil and sent it to conference, Later, Mr. Hepburn raised the point that the action was irregular, and intimated that it was a piece of sharp practice to prevent the House from considering the amendments in committee such purpose, stating that the object was to hasten the bill, in anticipation of a presilential veto. The Speaker took the p

order under advisement and will decide Proposed International Coins. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The House committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day decided by a unanimous vote to authorize a favorable report on a resolution introduced by Representative C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of international coins. The resolution provides that the President be authorized and requ to invite an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and fea of the adoption of international coins to b current in all the countries adopting them at a uniform value and to be specially adapt-ed for invoice purposes. If the expressions thus obtained from other nations are such as in the judgment of the President to ren-der a conference desirable, he is authorized to invite it at a time and place to be designated by him to consider and report a omposed of gold and silver or both. The President is authorized to appoint three representatives subject to confirmation by the

Exports of Merchandist. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The exports of domestic merchandise during April, as stated by the Bureau of Statistics, was \$69,-313,623, as compared with \$63,958,041 during

April, 1896. For the ten months ended April 30, 1896, there was a gain over the same period in 1895 of \$56,672,000. The imports of merchandise during April was \$8,766,299, as against \$58,749,858 during April, 1895. Of the total imports a little less than 50 per cent. was free of duty. For the ten me was a gain in imports over the same month last year of about \$62,000,000. During April the exports of gold amounted to \$3,784,266, as compared with \$2,893,610 for April, 189 imports of gold during April were \$1,142,502 as against \$4,923,371 during the same month last year. For the ten months the of gold exceeded the imports by \$56.989,10 the silver exports during April aggregated \$5,139,937 and the imports \$568,662, a gain o over \$500,000 in the exports over April, 189 For the ten months the exports amounted to

May Kill 30,000 Seals. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Mr. J. Crowley, agent for the Seal islands, that he may permit the North American Commercia Company to take male seal skins during the ng season to the number of 30,000 ir his judgment that number may be takes

and still leave a sufficient number to ferti